

EDITOR'S CHAT. Woman-Polato Farm in New York-The Prize Winners.

THE NEW WOMAN. Frances E. Willard, in a recent address before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is President, gave a new version of the creation of woman, and drew some interesting deductions therefrom under the general

theme of the new woman. "A little girl was asked by her mother. Who made you?' She gave the correct answer. Then followed the question, 'Who made Adam?' She gave the correct answer. And then, 'Who made Eve?' Whereupon she said: 'Why. Eve was made out of Adam's backbone.' Who shall say she did not give the correct answer," said Miss Willard; "for truly out of the mouths of babes the world sometimes receives wisdom that all the intellectual development of the ages has failed to bring forth. After 6.000 years woman receives a clear suggestion concerning her origin. This suggestion will account for many things; but chiefly will it account for the new woman.

"All along woman has been hampered with the idea that she sprung from a fraction of man's anatomy that he could just as well get along without, and that she was not of much account anyway, only as she could minister a little more to his necessities in her present form than in her original one. But "blood will tell,' says the old adage, and by and by that of which she was made began to assert itself. A something stirred within which drove her to lift herself erect and ask to be allowed to remain so. By a misapprehension she had hitherto been a clinging vine, likened by the sentimentalist to ivy. 'The more a man is rained the more she clings to him,' and which a disaffected old bachelor transposed into 'The more she clings to him the more he is ruined.'

"Thus was she tossed about between sentiment and satire, fortunate if she found a gatepost to cling to and was not trailed upon the ground. When the necessities of her origin found her out, she was at first bewildered. She doubted the voice within her. But it was of sisters to make an effort to stand. Here and there one straggled. When she sank back those who had risen held out their hands and took hold of her and of each other. So, by degrees, many arose and walked."

> POTATO FARMS IN NEW YORK. By Lenore Sherwood.

At a recent meeting of the Charity Conference, composed of the leading charitable orpanizations of New York, it was decided to adopt the scheme of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, which worked so successfully last Summer. It is to turn the unused real estate in the city into potato farms for the poor. A large committee composed of the most active workers in public charities has been appointed, and the work has been commenced on a large

A simple explanation of the plan is this: Idle tracts of land in the city are obtained and divided into one-third of an acre for each family. Potatoes and vegetable seeds are furnished, and each man obtaining a farm must work his land, and the products are his own. The results from highly-cultivated patches

ave been surprising, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that one-third of an acre will supply a living for a family of five. At the first meeting of the committee over a thousand acres were offered, and it is expected that thousands of acres will be tendered when the plan is well understood and tracts solicited. New York has more unoccupied land than is supposed; the Postoffice census, taken through the letter-carriers, show 17,329 vacant lots between West 145th street and the Harlem River alone, and many thousand acres in the

The idea is also to teach the city poor how good and healthy a living can be made in farming, hoping that when they have once formed a taste for the soil that they will drift

into country life. Then it will give employment to the unemployed, and the idea of complete dependence will be taken away, and it will enable the poor

In Detroit the plan was furthered by Capt. Cornelius Gardner, U. S. Inf., who took entire charge of the work and made a study of its details. The following is part of his letter:

"The land was given gratis by charitable people, and consisted largely of sub-divisions

held for speculative purposes in the suburbs. But for the unusual and extreme drought of some nine weeks the success would have been phenomenal. As it was it was good. After selecting the land, have it plowed by contract, and then harrowed and rolled. Assign your poor people to staked-off lots. Get fenced pieces if possible, although ours were not fenced. Get their addresses, and inquire beforehand if you are assisting, and do not interfere too much with them."

The committee here have made this report. which covers the principal points in the plant "To obtain the best results, there should be an expenditure of \$10 for each family. With this ontlay a man will be able to keep his fampeople, self-supporting.

the centers of population the better. "Destitute persons will be paid for labor on

as soon as the weather permits-"Detroit only allowed one-third

each plot. The money used to improve the land here will be in the nature of a loan, so Missouri cannot(?) well afford to lose such a | ble, come; that is, if you are not too far gone that the farmers will not consider themselves | brilliant philosopher. It has also been decided to request that half of each plot be planted in potatoes and the ignorant man or a very conceited one.

other half in beans and cabbage. It is estiraised in each acre. In Detroit the crop raised on 430 scres, or

7,000 town lots, was \$14,000, although many families dug up for consumption portions of the potatoes before they were fully grown, One thousand families cared for themselves in

This appeals to me as the practical, rational, sensible scheme of the age. It was sneered at, laughed at and joked about, but it was a success, and nothing succeeds like success. Populism is responsible for it. Populism is agatation, agitation is thinking, thinking is acting, acting is growing, and growing is achieving. It was my privilege to see a personal letter written by Gov. McKinley on this farming scheme, which meets with his hearty indorse-

I wish that every village, town and city in the land would take it up and push it and make a success of it. Work for the unempleyed! Hard work and head work—the basis of American citizen-

DREAM OF THE AGES. I have, it will give a great deal of pleasure to | woman's best friend. the young people of America. Ins Lord McDavitt, Vineland, N. J.

FROM CAUSE TO EFFECT. I write to thank you for "Dream of the Ages," which came to me as a prize. Though receives that honor, there will be an army of

I hardly know how to express my gratitude for "Dream of the Ages." I was both surprised and delighted in receiving it. It is a beautiful gift, and one I highly appreciate.

Ida May Raybert, Roseville, N. J. "I have received my prize, 'Dream of the Ages," writes Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Minn, "and shall cherish the beautiful illustrated volume, especially, as a gift from our much loved President."

OUR BOLL-CALL. IThe letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veter-

an's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members specialions will be marked S.V. and D.V.1 Libby R. Moody and W. T. S. Moody, Ticonderoga, N. Y .: Esta Corawall, v.d., London, O .; S. G. Leach, Brook Valley, N. J.; Urania Mc-Loughlin, No. 54 Edua street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Le Roy Cornwell, London, O. Total, 15,159. Urania McLoughlin desires correspondence with the C. C., to become acquainted with the work. Le Roy Cornwell would hear from C. C. who are teaching their first terms.



GILBERT P. BROWN. Gilbert P. Brown, 1151 Washington street,

having served as Captain in 1893. years, and has enjoyed the patriotic accounts from all over the United States; has traveled in foreign countries, and so feels doubly able to sent them instead of groceries. appreciate THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and its work. He would hear from C. C. friends, particularly Loyal Home Workers.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Rules of the Club.—I. Write briefly. 2. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best letters style, composition, spelling, penmanship and genof this column on the Honor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. Consensus of Opinion on W. S. Moore's Rea-

in Review. INDIANA GIRL SPEAKS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I have just finished reading W. S. Moore's letter telling why he | every shot."

cannot re-enter the C. C., and I feel called upon He says that he is "woman's best friend."

his being her "best" friend. He also says that he cannot esponse the cause E. Willard.

Well, we will not ask him to espouse Mrs. the majority of the women of America. But when he condemns the cause of Frances E. Willard, he condemns a noble cause, and we would ask him to tell us why he considers the cause of temperance wrong.

Is it because you like champagne better than cold water, Mr. Moore? Mr. Moore further states that woman gains her independence by marriage, while man

loses his. This is not always the case. I have known women to become the veriest slaves by their marriage, instead of gaining independence; and you, Mr. Moore, if you will only look about you, will find many cases of this descrip-

Likewise Mr. Moore tells us that he understands woman's desires. Perhaps he does, but his words plainly show that he is not in sym-

pathy with them.

The forman of to-day desires to be not what men of Mr. Moore's stamp would make her, but what the All-seeing Father meant that she should be when he created her-man's helpmeet and companion, not his slave. And notwithstanding Mr. Moure's objections, in the they are worthy and need help. Remember near future she will be what she desires to be. I believe in the upbuilding of the human race, not of sex alone; but I do not consider a desire to keep woman where she is and let man

progress consistent with that belief. Daisy B. North, North, Ind. IOWA GIRL SPEAKS.

No, thank you, Mr. Moore. To be sure, I am graves, probably rested on a heavy stone slab but \$50,000 to make 5,000 families, or 25,000 my "best friend." I am a little particular any time at all if allowed to rest in the loose about my friends. As for a devoted champion, | sand. tional amendment.

an emergency tract until their own farms such women as Mary Washington, Harriet B. | ghostly; the dead were placed in great huge yield. No lease will be seked of land-owners | Stowe, Nancy Lincoln, and Caroline Harrison, stone coffins, hermetically sealed and left lyand the property will be vacated whenever I am glad that I am one of the so-called "new | ing on top of the ground. There for three women." Were you personally acquainted with | centuries they have lain, defying alike the Headquarters will be established in the any of these ladies, Mr. Moore? I am glad you elements and ravages of time, and aside from office of the Association for Improving the Con- do not claim to be "caught up with the current | the mouldy, weather-beaten appearance are as dition of the Poor, and the farms will be plowed topics of the day," for, really, I think to know | solid as ever, while the silent sleepers wait the a woman's needs, understand her desires, and resurrection morn. to each farmer and expended about \$3.50 on your brain can stand.

Death, you know, loves a shining mark, and I, for one, found your article rather amusing. It is plain to be seen that you are either a very I am "caught up with the current topics of

mated that by good manuring and careful at | the day," and therefore feel at liberty to say tention excellent crops of potatoes can be that your article was hardly worth the paper it was written on. Daisy S. Deighton, Solomon, Iowa.

PENNSYLVANIA GIRL SPEAKS. W. S. Moore, of Springfield, Mo., gives his reasons for not re-entering our ranks. I feel in some respects he is decidedly wrong. Patriotism is love of one's country, and whatever tends to elevate the minds of the people, and create more love for the interests of our

country, whether politics or personal demands, should interest everyone. Woman governs by motive, man by judgment? I think this is not so. A woman has and uses as good, clear judgment as a man. Neither is woman any more impulsive than

man : reason is as deep and clear in her mind as that of her brother. I find among the C. C. the most genial, pleas-

ant, educated people I have ever met, and thank all my friends for the warm welcomes they always give me whenever I see them. Lizzie Aldrich, President Lincoln Circle No. 2, Pennsylvania L. H. W., Chester, Pa.

DEAR EDITOR AND C. C. FRIENDS: Knowing that by the time this will be printed, if it I have read the praises of the C. C., I was quite women deluging the C. C. columns of our paper with replies to W. S. Moore's "reasons," I take it in two. Perhaps, however, our editor will. If everyone who reads it enjoys it as much as the liberty of inserting my oar in behalf of Girls, don't annihilate him. Perhaps you

preciating her loveliness, you needn't worry over that. You'll find that kind of man whereever you find a man. Now, brother, these girls are going to get even with you. It is instinct that prompts them to do so, and they will act upon the impulse of the moment. Their

motive-er-well-er-they have one. Dear brother, if patriotism is personal denial and personal consecration to others for the upbuilding of the human race, then Frances E. Willard is the patriot, par excellence, and all women more patriotic than men. I fear you have done the cause of man great

injury, but as you were governed by judgment in so doing and acted from reason, it must be At any rate, you have given due cause, and the rest of us will have to help bear the effect. When my sister read your letter in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE this morning she seemed pleased with it, and said, "What a pity the C.

C. lost that man," She either spoke "impulsively," or was poking fun at me, I can't reason out which, for when she read, "Only Amos's" screed, she simply said he was too fond of being discussed. Loyally, yours, in the interest of down-trodden man-B. Badeau, Hubbell, Neb.

A. H. D.: We have no room for long speeches, make some extracts. B. A. Bowen, Lansing, Mich., desires correspondence with members of the C. C. who have a knowledge of phonography; those who use the Graham Hand Book or Standard Phonog-

PASSING IN REVIEW.

E. A. Weekly, Co. B, 53d Ohio, and Ida L. Weekly, Athens, O., mourn the loss of their bright little son, Frank A. Weekly; born March 20, 1891, died Jan. 26, 1895. He died of heart trouble. Funeral services by Rev. Cyrus Rose, of Chauncey M. E. Church.

The Empire Circle sent out nicely written invitations to their last social, held at the residence of Mrs. Cole. The Empires are up to the times in all they undertake. Erta Cornwall, London, O., whose name is

enrolled in the C. C., is a school girl who would like to correspond with C. C. members also in school. Annie S. Wentzell, 2121 Portland avenue, Louisville, Ky., desires the addresses of all Kentuckians who have enrolled themselves in

the C. C. any time in the past, or who desire to do so now. ANNIE L.'S C. C. BUDGET. DEAR C. C. AND L. H. W.: It may be of interest to you to know how the Massachusetts

Division Guards disposed of funds, banner, and charter. A meeting of Circle I was held here. A business meeting of the Division had been called for at same time. By vote of division the funds were turned over to Circle the banner to hang where it was (in our parlor), and the charter in its pretty oak frame is left with our best sis-

ters in Stoneham. subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE again | he could picture forth the fact so graphically for one of our worthy invalid sisters.

I had previously received a letter from Mrs. Lizzie Ware, Loup City, Neb., to whom "Aunt Boston, Mass., is a son of Timothy F. Brown, May," in 1891 sent clothing, requesting me, if God, and she must obey. Fire and flood lay across her path—the fire of man's ridicule and the flood of man-made opinion. But she stood, the flood of man-made opinion across the flood of man-made opinion. But she stood, the flood of man-made opinion across the flood of man-made opinion. But she stood, the flood of man-made opinion across the flo she moved upright, she called to her spineless of the American Revolution, Free Masons, and | barrel also. We sent the barrel soon after, free, John F. Andrew Camp, No. 96, S. of V., Boston, by American Express, and having some things left we solicited more; and to-day another bar-He has read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for 10 | rel left here for them. With the money that we expected to pay for freight we bought cotton-cloth, outing-flannel, and underwear, and

Sister Bertie Bennett, of Bladen, Neb., has since written me asking aid for the poor in her town. She is President of the W.R.C. there. We felt as though we could not get up another, so I handed her letter over to our Relief Corps and they will send one very soon. Why would it not be well for the C. C., who can, tosend her approach—the unmanly bearing—of the deleclothing, etc. Surely some of you can do so. A word now on noms-des-plumess. While I think it best to have dropped them, and am | and one chosen, undenbtedly, not without reglad they are done away with, still I do not agree fully with Brother Julius, for I think most of our former members who sailed under noms-des-plumes were true-blue.

Again, in a late number of THE NATIONAL sons for Seceding from the C. C .- Passing TRIBUNE we have a letter from our 14-yearold sister, Ada Jackson, who has her rifle and is the "best shot in Arkansas, though a girl," and who "can bring down a squirrel almost resentation. It was an occasion demanding

Dear little Sister Ada, are you as hard-hearted as the boys, that you can shoot the poor little squirrels? I have a dear little red squirrel, but, judging from his opinion as expressed in "Dixie," that I found four years ago, without his letter, I cannot help feeling doubtful about home or mother. He is curled up in my lap, sound asleep, as I write this.

Why, I would as soon think of going out in of such women as Mary E. Lease and Frances our henyard and shooting my hens as to kill a squirrel or a bird. Do not do it, Sister Ada; better to be tender-hearted. Let the Lease's cause. She is not a representative of boys and the men be the cruel ones, if such things must be,

Annie L. Williams, Saugus, Mass. PLEASANT FLORIDA.

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I never had so much fun over anything as I have through this last exchange I offered you. Devil's-eggs and Indian money have been in demand, with a correspondingly good supply of thread. In sending for the eggs one lady asks if they

are fresh. Another asks if 13 is a proper setting; are they warranted to hatch, and what shall she feed them while young. Still another writes she had heard of people "raising the devil," but never supposed it was done that way, while another writes she don't want any, for the weather clerk has attended to that this Winter until we are so nearly frozen to death that no one dare sing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" on the street. One mother read the exchange aloud, then remarked she would send for a few devil's-

eggs, when her little three-year-old interrogated: "Are they dood to eat, mama?" Well, I sent the eggs, laughed at the remarks made, dreamed of them at night, and as all things have an end, so the eggs are coming to an end, though I can supply a few more. Mrs. McF.: Bless you, I could not tell you anything about the cemetery near the village, built in the year 1600. My memory so far back is poor. A large city three miles long and one mile wide now stands in place of the village; the brick arches that you said were over the

"We shall ask this week that real estate why, there are plenty of men in Iowa who are commerciant comm every fenced vacant lot in the city, the nearer every way possible to bring about a constitu- of here. There are no less than five cemeteries there, but the one I refer to was made far While I have the most profound respect for back in the 16th century and looks actually

> A number of people have written to know if this is a good place to come to for health. That 1:6; 2:15. Farmers and vineyard owners depends. If you have any throat or lung trouwith the disease. Then, it would be risky; not but that this climate is beneficial, but so decided a change would probably be too much for a broken-down constitution. But these diseases taken in time here are invariably benefited and often cured. It is no place for those with liver complaints or rheumatism.

Rents and real estate are high; especially the latter, when a strong wind lifts the sandy soil heavenward; but go a little out in the country and rents are very fow. Often the people are glad to give the rental to have a tenant while

they are gone North. Thank you one and all for your kindly words of sympathy. No, I shall never be cured, different doctors say. For 20 years it has been a steady going down, until the last few years it is very bard to bear. I cannot move around much, but what time I am here, I mean to bestow all the pleasure and sunshine on others I can. I am not able to get the flower seed for you this year as I did last, but this I can do for you: Away up the Arlington Creek, somewhere near the hummocks, grow the beautiful snowy white Easter lilies. The colored women go there and dig the lily bulbs to sell to tourists and florists, and the florists ship them to Northern florists, where they bring a good price; but here they do not cost half as much. When I first came here they grew in an oper

field near by. Oh, such a beautiful sight; I thought I had never seen anything so pretty as they were in full bloom. But the bulb-hunters soon stripped them out. Honestly, I did not intend to say half as

Mrs. F. A. Warner, Jackson ville, Fla. Catarrh indicates impure blood. To cure it, take would never find another who knows her needs | Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it this season.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for April 14, 1895.

Subject: The Wicked Husbandman. St Mark, 12: 1-12, One reading these potes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION.

The instance now to be studied has found ilustration in the cases, of foreign landlordsowners of farms in the United States but residents abroad. There is liability to trouble, This was seen in the Anti-Rent war in New York State. When owners or their representatives went to the premises for rent they were often greatly abused and frequently their lives were in danger. There were cases where heirs came to set matters right, but such were more abused than their former representatives. It was from such real or imagined cases that but should you send the Lincoln article we may | Christ drew his parable. We are not to say whether such rental is right or the reverse. Business should be conducted on right princi-

> SUBJECT: THE PARABLE OF THE MURDEROUS | comes to men as one sent by the Father." VINE-DRESSERS.

1. Data. a gest of all the student should read critically the three accounts which we have of this | and which is rich in moral lessons : parable-St. Matt., 21: 33-46; St. Mark, 12:1themselves rejected and destroyed, a commen- threw it away. The temple was so many thew, 21:33.

"Let us kill him."

3. Place. The parable was spoken in the Court of the Yomen, a part of the Temple at Jerusalem. 4. The Speaker.

There is no question but that Christ uttered this parable. It is like him to teach in the form of a story. While he could not so well declare to the Pharisees and chief priests that After Division meeting the Circle voted to | they were to be the murderers of the Messiah, that hearers would not go far amiss in understanding aright what he meant. 5. Hearers.

three accounts declare that the audience was | A study of the following parallelisms will throw composed more generally of the people or mul- light on the spiritual significance. titude in mass.

6. The Occasion

A delegation had waited on Christ, questioning his authority to act so conspicuously as a religious Teacher. It represented the animus of the Sanhedrim by whom it was sent. As guardians of the religious concerns of the Jewish people, the Sankedrim had right to investigate religious movements, and Christ espected such a right. The method—the evil intent-the diabolical purpose-the cowardly gation were despised by Christ. Dr. Shedd wrote: "It was a well-organized delegation, flection, from the Sanhedrim, whose different elements are therein carefully represented." Coming to entangle-nearing Christ adroitly to nut casuistic questions—they met a surprise. They could not have expected to be photographed, to have their moral likenesses taken, to be presented a picture unmistakably of themselves, and yet not a complimentary repplain, bold manipulation, and Jesus was equal to the task.

7. Explanations of Words and Phrases. 1. Parable. This is the throwing by the side of a something not understood another something which is comprehended, in order to cast light on that which is not understood; the representation of a truth in a figurative way; the method of a pedagogical illumination, found useful not only in simplifying religious facts, but scientific teachings; to attempt to reduce the obscure to the grade of a story so as to render it attractive and easy of reception by the | 13. One son. 37. St. | St. John, 3:16.

2. Another parable. St. Mt., 21:33. Christ kept plying the truth. Practically he said: "Hold! Hear! I am not yet through with 3. Vineyard. The Vulgate has vineam. Some think we are to understand Palestine. Others

say Jerusalem. "Out of," in St. Mt., 21:39, might mean outside the walls of Jerusalem. Calvary was beyond said walls. Much of Scriptural imagery is drawn from

5:1-7, and Ps., 80:8-16. The owner is supposed to put his vineyard into most complete order. A hedge surrounds it. There is a tower. Stones were gathered from it. A wine press is provided. A trench was dug. Watchmen are stationed to protect the ripening grapes.

The people of Palestine were familiar with vineyard life. Selah Merrell wrote: "The messengers were abused and large numbers of slopes of the Judean hills have been the paradise of grapes from the days of Noah unto the present time." It was very natural for Christ under the circumstances to picture a truth by common facts.

and so we are not surprised he used the figure | He appointed a ministry with power to conof a vineyard. The hearers of the parable found | tinue their number and build up the Church. no trouble in applying it to themselves. They The invitation for membership was broadened knew well Christ meant by the vineyard the and Gentiles were welcome. But the ministry Jewish Nation, and by the husbandmen the Scribes and Pharisees.

ily the cutire Fall and Winter. We shall need a woman, but I do not believe I want you for covered with soil, else they would not remain yards. Hills were terraced to their summits representatives? Longfellow's lines may ap-We might say Palestine was a land of vine-

with vines. Dr. Robinson describes as follows the vineyards in vicinity of Hebron: "The vines are planted in rows eight or ten feet apart in each firection. The stock is suffered to grow up large to the hight of six or eight feet, and is there fastened in a sloping position to strong stakes, and the shoots suffered to grow and ex- our own wrong-doing. tend from one plant to another, forming a line of festoons. Sometimes two rows are made to slant toward each other, and thus form by their

shoots a sort of arch." 4. Hedged. By hedge we may understand any inclosure, as literal hedge, or wall, or fence. The purpose was to keep off intruders. It often inclosed land by hedges of dense thorn

bushes, prickly pear, etc. 5. Wine-press. Is., 16:10: 63:2, 3: Joel. 3: 13. Barnes says: "The wine-press was made of two receptacles. The upper one at present, in Persia, is about eight feet square and four feet high. In this the grapes are thrown and trodden down by men, and the juice runs into the large receptacle or wistern below."

St. Mark, 12: 1, says "winefat," Fat means vat. We are to understand the lower receptacle or vat into which runs the pressed juice. On fat (vat) see Joel, 3:13; Hag., 2:15. "The wine-press," says Dr. Hackett, " was a

hollow place, usually a rock, scooped out, considerably deeper at one end than the other. The grapes are put into this trough, and two or more persons, with naked feet and legs, descend into it, where they jump up and down. crushing the fruit as they trample on it, while to enliven their labor they often sing at the same time. The juice flows into the lower part of the excavation.' 6. Tower. See Is., 5: 2. Barnes says a tower was sometimes 80 feet high and 30 feet square.

It was for the keepers. Dr. J. A. Broadus wrote: "The tower was for the keepers who defended the vineyard from thieves and animals, especially foxes. In the Eastern countries to-day these towers are often 80 feet high, though commonly from 15 to 40 feet, and 30 feet square. These were built high enough to secure for the sentinel always stationed in them a view of the whole vineyard. Within the inclosure watched would sometimes be a thousand vines. One man or company of men would take such vineyards on contract, paying sometimes all in cash, sometimes partly in eash and partly in fruits."

7. The fruits of it (the vineyard). The rent which was paid in kind. 8. Beat. The meaning is to flay, to whip till the skin peals off.

9. Killed. Read 1 Ki., 18: 4, 13; 19:2, 10 Jer., 2: 30; 26: 21-24; Acts, 7: 52; 1 Th., 1: 15-16; St. Luke, 13: 33. Isaiah was sawed in two-See case of priests of Doeg. 1 Sam., 22: 18. Read St. Matt., 23: 29-33. Also Neh., 9: 26. 10. Stoned. Heb., 11: 37, Stoning was the Jawish method of execution. Deu., 13:10. See case of Achan, Jos., 7:25; of Saint Stephen, Acts, 7:58; of St. Paul, Acts, 14: 19; of Christ, St. John, 8: 59; 10:31. Notice case of Zachariah ; 2 Ch., 24 : 21. Read general statement in

St. Matt., 23: 37. 11. Shamefully handled. St. Mark, 12: 4. Read 2 Ch., 36: 16. Recall case of Jeremiah. Jer., 26: 8; 32:2; 38:4-6. 12. Last of all he sent unto them His Son

This implies the superiority of Christ above all the prophets. Read first chapter of Hebrews, which developes this idea. Lange wrote: "Matthew and Mark simply relate the act of supreme love; Luke brings before us the lord of the vineyard in soliloquy, in order to place the act of love in a yet clearer light. His Son, the beloved, will he send to the unthankful ones, not only in the hope that they would reverence him, but in the well-warranted expectation that their wickedness at least would not go so far as to assail him."

13. Saying. St. Matt., 21: 37. This is in accordance with the proper framing of the parable. 'Such a soliloquy, of course, when ascribed to God, is purely imaginary. God, the All-Knowing, cannot so balance probabilities. We must not too definitely literalize the dramatic gloss of the parable. Yet that Jesus by his parable ples. Landlords have rights and tenants have plainly affirmed by implication two things, duties. Both should be adjusted on fair prindoes not seem to admit of reasonable question: 1st. He represents himself as The Son. 2d. He 14. Reverence. St. John, 5: 23.

15. Rejected stone. Spurgeon has put into the following paragraph a tradition which has come down the ages-which is very beautiful-

"When Solomon's temple was building, 12; St. Luke, 20: 9-19. The subject is, The among the stones was a very curious one; it Rejection by the World of the Son of God as appeared unfit for any portion of the building. the Savior. It illustrates Jewish guilt as to | They tried it at this wall, but it would not the Messiah. It shows that those who reject- fit; they tried it at another, but it would not ed the prophets and abused the Christ were be accommodated; so, vexed and angry, they tary on lex talionis. It is sometimes called the years building that this stone became covered Parable of the Householder. This name, house with moss, and grass grew around it. Everyholder, comes from the account by St. Mat- body passing by laughed at the stone. The eventful day came when the temple was to be finished and opened, and the multitude was The parable was uttered on Wednesday, assembled to the grand sight. The builders shut up in. H. A letter. March 16, A. D. 29. This was two days before said, 'Where is the top-stone? Where is the Christ's crucifixion. Remembering this fact, | pinnacle?' They little thought where the and we have strange sensations when we read, crowning marble was, until some one said, ' Perhaps that stone which the builders refused is meant to be the top-stone.' They then took it, and hoisted it to the top of the house; and as it reached the summit they found it well adapted to its place."

16. On whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to power. Gilpin has given a description of the old method of stoning to death, which it is thought throws some light right here: "The witness stood on a place about 12 or 14 feet high; the criminal was laid in a proper situation below. The first witness endeavored to crush him with a large stone; but if that had not the effect, they threw upon his heart a stone as heavy as two men could lift."

Parallelisms of the Allegory. The figures below refer to the account as given by St. Matthew, unless otherwise indi-

1. Household. 33.	God.
2. Vineyard, 33.	The Theoeracy. The Church. God's Peo- ple.
3. Hedged it. 33.	Regulations for en- trance to the church, as circumcision, bap- tism, etc.
4. Wine-press. 33. Fat or vat. St. Mark, 12:1.	Hearts of God's peo- ple. The Altar on which Bread and Wine are offered.
5. Tower. 33.	Ps., 11:4; 34:15; 66: 7; 1 Pet., 3:12.
6. Husbandmen. 33.	Human beings Jews in particular.
7. For country. 33.	Heaven.
8. Long time. St. L., 20:9.	A. M. 1 to 4029—creation to Christ's death.
9. Fruit time. 34, 41.	Death of each—Judg- ment Day in special.
10. Servants. 34.	Old Testament proph-

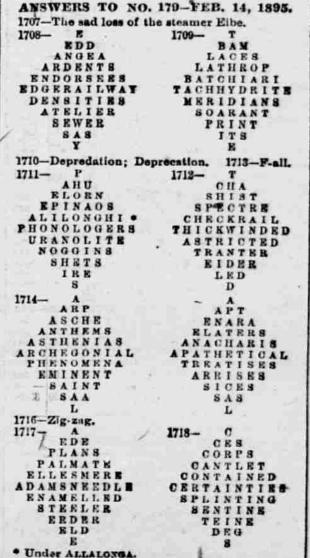
ets. 11. The fruits. 34. Faith, love, obedience, etc. 12. Servants abused. | Heb., 11: 32-38. 35, 36, Mark, 12:6. 14. Kill him. 38. Crucify him (Christ). 15. Wicked men. 41. Jews. 16. Other h. 41. Na- | Gentiles. tion. 43. 17. Stone. 42. Ps., | Christ. 1 Pet., 2:6-6. 118: 22. 18. Rejected. 42. Is., 53: 3; St. L., 17:25. 19. Bailders. 42. See on No. 6 above. the vineyard. The lesson reminds one of Is., 20. Stone grind, 44. | Destruction of Jerusa

Cf. 41. lem. Punishment after death. Application. God established the Jewish Church and tried to gather men into a great organization for religious purposes. He sent prophet after prophet to stir up the people, but many such but treatment became even more cruel. At length Jesus came in person. Animosity raged against him and he was put to death. "He went into a far country," Heaven; ascended. was treated shamefully; many of them became martyrs. When Christ comes again how will he treat those who have actually murdered his

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all."

And George Eliot had the idea: "That is the bitterest yoke of all-to wear the yoke of

CONDUCTED BY R. O. CHESTER.



Authors of word-forms: X. L. C. R. (2), Phil

Down (2), Rez Ford (2), Dan D. Lyon, Mazy

C. L. O. LUCKEN.

parents to give him the name of Clement Leonard Orlando Lucken induced our friend SERPEGGIANDO to choose a nom-de-plume of five syllables; but the title, signifying "spward and ouward," could scarcely apply more fitly to another puzzler than to Lucken. He was born March 7, 1871, at Decorah, Iowa, his first puzzle work being done in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S old "Conversation Club" back in '86, when he was known as CADWALLANDER Z. CHILDS and X. Y. Z. His present "nom" came into use some time later, in Soton's department in The Young Idea. He has spent the greater portion of his life in the Gopher State, being educated at Minneapolis; is at present employed as stenographer by the Wells-Stone Mercantile Co., a wholesale grocery firm of Duluth, About a year ago SERPEGGIANDO brought out Quillets, in which there has been a constant and marked improvement from the first issue, and which to-day is one of the liveliest, most readable, and most progressive journals Puzziedom has ever had,

> REW PUZZLES-NO. 186. NOS. 1778-9-DIAMONDS.

1. A.letter. 2. A Dutch measure of liquids. 3. To stab. (Obs.) 4. A town of Hindostan, in Con-dapilly. (Wore.) 5. Hungers, 6. A climbing plant allied to the morning-glory. 7. Melioration. (Obx.) 8. A genus of Acridia. (Cent.) 9. A lariat 19. To

1. A letter. 2. A Dutch measure of liquids. 3. The part of a morter extending from the chamber to the trunions. 4. Laserpilia siler. (Dungl.) 5. An inhabitant of White Friars, a resort of debtors and criminals, in London. 6. A climbing plant allied to the morning-glory. 7. The state or quality of being better. (Obs.) 8. Fretful. (Obs.) 9. A sneed, 10. An inflamed swelling on the edge of the cyclid. II. A letter.

-ALUMNUS, Washington, D. C.

NOS. 1780-1-SQUARES. 1. A South African wild hog. 2. To raise. 3. To deprive. 4. German philosopher; 1776-1841. 5. Odious. 6. To suffocate by lying upon. 7. Well

1. The serval. 2. Italian cantatrice; 1833. 3. The female bartailed godwit. 4. Measures equal to a long season, the large-headed German about ten fluid ounces. 5. Flemish grammarian; millet is the best variety according to A. A. 1495-1542. 6. French economist; 1749-1809. 7. A kind of hard, flat brick tea.
-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

NO. 1782-TRANSPOSITION. A kindly thought through passing years, When words of mine shall reach your car No more, - tis all I ask of thee-Remembrance as the cycles flee,

And life its golden haven near

Dear friends, amid these earthly fears, And joys and cares, and fate that sears, May I COMPLETE, when fancy's free, A kindly thought This token, so, that here appears, Graved on the shaft that mem'ry rears,

May bring, in days far hence to be, ome sigh that you remember me; And speed to each, in PRIMAL spheres, A kindly thought.
-Novus Hono, Leesburg, Ind.

NOS. 1783-4-SQUARES. To scent. 2. Equinoctial wind or storm. 3.
 Rains. 4. Fibrous. (Cent.) 5. A noio. (Cent.) 6.
 More mossy. 7. Any out-of-door seat in stone. 1. The red-faced love-bird, (Standard.) 2. Equinoctial wind or storm. 3. Inclined to a dun color.
4. Artifice. 5. The seed of the naise. 6. A seaport town of Egypt. 7. Any out-of-door seat in stone.
-Phil Down, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1. A letter. 2. To augment. 3. Province of northern Spain. 4. Officers of the King's stables. 3. Elementary. 6. Post-village, Onondago Co., N. Y. 7. To come to pass. 8. Spanish Jesuit and litera-teur; 1747-1799. 9. Northernmost province of Ar-gentine Republic. 10. A sheltered place. 11. A once a day. To thrive well they must have etter. -PHIL, Allegheny, Pa. 1. A letter, 2 Cymbals of tellurium. 3. Gut-

NOS. 1785-6-DIAMONDS.

ters or channels for water. 4. Sprats. 5. To whirl, 6. A female servant, 7. A sting ray. 8. A gull. 9. A handle, as of a mop. 10. Loch Argyle, Scotland. (Bij.) 11. A letter, -ALEXANDER, West Gray, Me. NO. 1787-ENIGMA.

And musical to hear; I join with organ , harp and band-I ring out loud and clear. Cut off my head, I shorter grow-Abbreviation am: The English like to spell me so; Sometimes does "Uncle Sam."

e ien I am WHOLE I may be grand

But active, quick of wit; I busy am, no time to sigh, Or moan, or idle sit. Cut off my foot, a little word I am, but useful too; I'm sure you daily have me hear

Again behead, still shorter I.

And oft, you speak me, too, Another foot now amputate, I tiny am, you see; No other word, I boldly state, Can ever smaller be -G. RAGE, Washington, D. C.

NOS. 1788-91-ALPHABETICAL DIAMONDS. (I.) 1. A letter. 2. A duil fellow. 8. A layer of arth between coal seams. 4. Midday naps. 5. Inhabitants of Aleppo. (Lipp.) 6. An extensive order of fishes, including the salmons, herrings, etc. 7. A liritish geometer moth. (Encyc. Dict.) Small island in the East Indian Sea. (Worc.) 9. Settlement in the southeast part of Hispaniola.

10. To slay. (Obs.) 11. A letter. (J.) 1. A letter. 2. A word placed as a note before something to aid the memory. (Eacyc. Dict.) 3. German theologian and philologist; 1570-1637. Pertaining to an acid now eatled eyanuric acid. Marriageable. 6. Peruvian bark. 7. Bog ore.
 A rib. (Cent.) 9. A nun of the Order of St. Clare. 10. Rather than. 11. A letter.

(K.) 1. A letter. 2. A mountain of Japan. green food on the pasture. It is highly rel-(R. & MeN.) 3. Heroic poems. 4. A bright thought tersely expressed. 5. Watery eyes. 6. Hippeastrum, a genus of South American Amaryllids. (Eneye. Diet.) 7. To put forth the first sprout. 8. when cows are first turned on grass they. Town of Italy, province of Forit. 9. Mountain should have salt, and should any of them. range of Hungary. 10. So. (Cent.) 11. A letter. (L.) 1. A letter. 2. To utter a low, murmuring barnyard and feed hay with a mess of hot sound. 3. A river of Portugal. 4. A sour, morose fellow. (Obs.) 5. Those who pardon. 6. A subdivision of the British Upper Silurian lying below is laxative, and the cows must not be alor loon. 8. Oppressive. 9. Without deduction. 10.

-REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y. CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

To chase. 11. A letter.

and will very soon be ready for mailing. Obsolete words will again have an inning-which proves that "Beechy's" puzzleistic coat contains a multiplicity of colors. But his step will meet with popular favor, and if any editor is deservedly popular it is Emery, -Guidon reached his majority on the 31st ultimo. His moustache is only 21 days old .--Some puzzlers seem to have formed the impression that we believed Fireglow's linkade, recently published, was a style of flat then appearing for first time. The impression is erroneous,-If our flattists notice an extra large number of forms in "Mystery," it will not require much mental ex-ertion for them to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause and remetly for it.—Pearlie Glan must have sent her "Maud Lynn" Letter Enigms to Arty Fishel "with fear and trembling." For Arty | the kind of food given to the poultry. When declined such an enigma several years ago, and it was not wholly H. S. Nut, either, —We have received a most welcome communication from the veteran Dan Knight, in which he states: "I have white has a milky look and the whole are white has a milky look, and the whole egg decided to re-enter Puzzledom after a retirement is watery and less firm in texture than of many years, and, of course, would like to get in close touch with the puzzle world at once. Please | those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of mail me copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and, if the egg is also affected, being insipid and my Muse serves me faithfully, will return your kindness with some of my feeble 'efforts," It is needless to say Dan's request has been complied with, and that he will be accorded a hearty weicome by his many friends. His address is: Daniel lotus, water-chestnuts, water-spinach, and G. Whizz conducts a meritorious monthly department in Youth's Delight—one which is entering upon its third year. He offers 12 numbers and the latest edition of his puzzlars' directory for 10 cents, which should give it a wide circulation. Send your dimes to B. Willard Skinner, Waltuall, O. T .--Did Nypho suggest the title of "Laurel Leaves" for Fishel's chat? 4-4-95. R. O. CHESTER.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers

Curing Pork. Wien ham with but a slight saline taste is preferred, two pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, and half an ounce of saltpeter, made into a brine by using sufficient water for 25 pounds of meat, will cure it in five weeks. The brine is prepared in the usual way, and the hams kept beneath it and turned over twice a week. The hams may be kept in the pickle all Summer by scalding it occasionally and adding salt.

are ready to drain and smoke. A very good pickle for 100 pounds of pork is made by dissolving in three gallons of water five pounds of sugar, eight pounds of rock-salt, and four ounces of saltpeter. Bring the ingredients to boil over a slow fire, skimming off the impurities. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the statement, pour the brine over the hams when cold, as this is an accepted fact with curers of pork. The minority make a practice of rubbing the meat thoroughly with pulverized saltpeter before packing, and the next day immersing in brine strong enough to bear up

Two ounces of salt-peter will be more than sufficient for the ham and shoulders of a hog of three hundred pounds. A good deal of sugar used in curing causes a smoky atmosphere when the meat is frying, unless attendance is constant, and molasses has a like effect. A pint of molasses is the equivalent of a pound of sugar. What is termed dry salting is said to induce more delicate flavor than the brine cure. This is the recompense for the time devoted to the massage treatment. One pound of salt and an ounce of saltpeter is moistened with molasses. After the hams are thoroughly rubbed with salt the paste is laid on, and every day for six weeks the paste which runs off is again laid on. A mixture of sugar and salt daily rubbed onto hams will preserve them. It is a protracted process, but effectual.

The hay from most varieties of millet and Hungarian grass is so strong a food that it should be fed with great cantion, especially to horses. It is safer and more palatable if cut before the seed begins to ripen, but even then it should be alternated with other fodder. When grown on a good soil, through millet is the best variety, according to A. A. Crozier, of the Michigan Agricultural College. The pointed-headed common milles is adapted to poor soils or late sowing. On fertile soils the small, slender-headed Hungarian grass will yield a large amount of good hay in moist seasons. Millet can be sown as a catch crop for hay when it is too late to plant corn, or when insects or a hard Winter have destroyed the clover, or whenever a seeding of permanent grasses fails. For hay, plant half a bushel per acre; if for seed, sow one peck. It is especially adapted to new lands and good, sandy soil. The thick stems cause it to cure better if bunched in the field when partly dried, like Care of Young Ducks.

For the first three or four days feed hardboiled egg chopped fine, mixed with a little milk and bread-crumbs; vary this with oatmeal. Have water always before them, but fixed so they cannot get into it, if you are raising the ducks to eat. Decrease the egg gradually and give cooked cracked wheat varied with a mush composed of bran, middlings, cornmeal and cracked wheat mixed with warm water and a little salt. After they get to be two or three months old you can give them this mush every evening or morning and can put into it boiled potatoes or carrots or beets. Give them a little chopped meat after the first week, and after green food every day.

Crops in the Orchard. An orchard in bearing ought never to be cropped. All the fertility that the soil contains is worth more to be used in developing fruit than for anything else that can be grown. Repovating crops to be plowed under may, however, be sown even in bearing orehards. If young orehards are making wood instead of fruit when they are large enough to bear, a seeding with clover and plowing in Midsummer after a clover growth has been taken off, will often bring them into condition to bear fruit. The clover while growing is a check to growth, and the cutting of the roots in Midsummer is a further check. This will cause a great many fruit-spors to form late in Summer. and these will produce a large crop of fruit the next year. This is a severe remedy, but if the tree has a good supply of mineral fertilizer it will continue to bear from that time. It may be that a tree treated thus will not be so long-lived as is one whose

often the very largest trees that are the most profitable. Notes About the Farm. Early potatoes should pay well, as they are always in demand. A potato field should be kept clean from the time of planting to the harvesting of the crop. Many potato fields are allowed to become so overrun with weeds as to make the cost of harvesting more than all other labor given during the season. Keep the weeds down from

growth has not been checked, but it is not

the start and the tubers will be larger and the vield heavier. Old hay answers an excellent purpose even when the cows have an abundance of ished by them, and they should have a full ration of it at night. During the season have the scours keep them in the lowed too much at the beginning of the pas ture season

Prof. Henry says that those who feed corn-and-cob meal almost without exception are pleased with it. He says he is sure BEECH NUT informs us Thedom will replace The corn-and-cob meal would come into very Round Table and that the March number is in press general use were it not for the difficulties of reducing the cob to the proper degree of fineness for feeding. Green manuring is one of the best uses for which crimson clover is adapted. It is

a very rank grower some stools counting as

many as 120 to 140 blossoms from one seed. It grows to the hight of 20 to 24 inches: roots deep, even in poor soil, from four to five feet. It will grow and make a heavy crop of hav or seed on land so poor that the common clover would do but little. It grows late in the Fall, early in Spring. The flavor of eggs depends very much on hens are fed largely or almost exclusively

unsatisfactory. In China many of the shallow pools have their bottoms planted with edible lilies. other vegetables which thrive in marshy each year. It might be wise to try some of these water vegetables in this country, as they will furnish a greater variety of foca

than already exists here. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.